

PRICE TWOPENCE.

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THE COLLECTIVE WISDOM OF NEW

IV.
Mr. LLOYD has not been successful in his first legislative efforts. He had two motions on the paper on Tuesday last, but they were both carried against him. The first motion was one for restricting the hour up to which new business might be introduced, to 11 o'clock p.m.—one hour before midnight. Honorable gentlemen were exceedingly apathetic over the matter. There was no discussion, and the motion was carried. Parliamentary life, but *none* for those who have been long in Parliament. New members,—and I use the term because everybody calls them so,—and appeals to them in particular in every conceivable way,—new members are probably not aware of the importance of the first few days of their career, and the first half year. Like the

fishman, who lamented the falling off in public spirit at Doneybrook, and exclaimed, "Bessie, St. Patrick! twelve o'clock, and not a blow struck!—oh, yet!"—members during a late sitting of the House might well cry out, if the proceedings continued orderly after midnight, "Why, here'tis twelve o'clock, and nobody has been called out for disorderly conduct!"—It is, at least, it used to do so in the old days, for hon. gentlemen to get up to the properibus and pitch. But I suppose it will be said "*Non avarius changit tolli cetera*" and the House has become a very model of propriety and decorum. I admit all that, and sing songs of triumph over the fact that only one disorderly expression had

Frishman, who lamented the falling off in public spirit at Doneybrook, and exclaimed, "Blessed St. Patrick! twelve o'clock, and not a blow struck yet—members during a late sitting of the House, continued orderly after midnight." Why, here, twelve o'clock, and nobody has been called to order!" It takes all that time, or more, at least it used to do so in the old days, before amendments got to the prepossession of the House. But, I suppose it will be said—*"None among gentlemen take cela—and the House has become a very model of propriety and decorum."* I admit all that, and sing songs of triumph over the fact that only one disorderly expression has been uttered since the House opened its doors. I send decorous assemblage of courteous gentlemen, it is hard to recognise the remnants of the old rollicking and abusive Chamber. But, alas, how long will this continue after hon. members have been called to order, and the House is sleeping—when they get sleepy, weary, and petulant. Not very long I am afraid, and there is a stoppage, through members not having put a stop when they had the chance, to the past midnight proceedings that the House will lose the good character of its hitherto.

No doubt the Government would be willing to sit, as the Yankee would say, "right on to ever lasting," in order to get the business over and to secure the elysium of a Parliamentary recess. They would, I think, but I am not sure of it.

Lucky for the officers of the House and the reporters in the gallery, even Cabinet Ministers are mortal, and must eat, drink, and sleep, the same as the rest of poor humanity, in spite of their high positions. This secures at almost all events a few hours of repose. But, if the same time a most desperate struggle is made to keep the House sitting as long as possible, and thus Mr. Lloyd's restrictive motion was defeated almost without a struggle in its defence.

His next motion, brought on the same evening, in order to bring forward a bill to regulate immigration, as little delay as possible, a bill to regulate immigration. This was virtually defeated, for the

been used up to the present day. The gentlemen are not so reasonable as the courts and gentlemen. It is hard to recognise the remnants of the old rollicking and abusive Chamber. But, alas! how long will this continue after hon. members have begun to sit into the small hours of morning—when they get sleepy, weary, and petulant and when they are in a state of nervous and physical danger, through members not having put a stop when they had the chance, to the past midnight proceedings, that the new House will lose the good character it has hitherto gained.

No doubt the Government would be willing to concede to the Opposition a right to be heard and listened to, in order to get the business over and secure the efficiency of a Parliamentary recess. This would be the wisest if they could only manage to do it. Luckily for the officers of the House and the reporters in the gallery, even Cabinet Ministers are morose and mad, eat, drink, and sleep, the same as the rest of the human family, and at their high positions. These secretarial at all events a few hours of repose; yet at the same time a most desperate struggle is made to keep the House sitting as long as possible, and the Mr. Lloyd's restrictive motion was defeated almost by the force of the majority.

His next motion, brought on the same evening, required the Government to introduce, with as little delay as possible, a bill to regulate immigration. This was virtually defeated, for the Government carried an amendment referring the question to a select committee by a majority of 100. The Government, however, say that they went very near to putting the Government in a very awkward position. Had one of the members then present voted, as he had been expected to do, for Mr. Lloyd's motion instead of with the Government, Mr. Cowper would have been obliged to have withdrawn his motion. As it was, with all their influence, the Government had but a bare majority of one. That one vote saved the Ministry, and sent immigration to a Select Committee, that place which Mr. Lloyd very fully described as "a kind of cemetery in which the bones of the question is buried away out of our sight." The Select Committee the hubbo of uncertainty to which Government-consign inconvenient questions. It is also a kind of Ministerial stop to Cerberus. When hon. gentlemen become or make themselves unpleasant to the Government, they are put upon any particular subject unsuitable to the Government, and the member is coaxed, cajoled, or bullied into sending it to a Select Committee. If he be an enthusiast, he seizes it as an unfaithful watchdog does a bone, is thrown off his guard, and is kept on the watch so long as a single moment is left for him to devour.

There is a good deal to be said for Mr. Lloyd's making a good telling speech, and, what is more, he obtained what many hon. gentlemen cannot do, the ear of the House. I question much whether he will be so easily satisfied as usual to let his opponents usually are, though I have no doubt the Government must earnestly pray that he may be so.

In the course of that debate, Mr. Fitzpatrick made allusion to what he said "may be called Utopian wages." The hon. member may himself have had Utopian ideas, but I hardly expected to find in him the spirit of the employer who pays or does not pay, rather, say,

Government carried an amendment referring the question to a select committee by a majority of 10. Though Mr. Lloyd may say that he was very near to attaining the Government, it was a very awkward position. Had one of the members then present voted, as he had been expected to do, for Mr. Lloyd's motion instead of with the Government, Mr. Lloyd would have been in a very comfortable position put to him. As it was, with all his influence, the Government had but a bare majority of one. That vote saved the Ministry, and sent immigration to a Select Committee, that place which Mr. Lloyd very well described as "a kind of cemetery in which the Government's business is buried away out of our sight." The Select Committee is the hub of uncertainty to which Governments consign inconvenient questions. It is also a kind of Ministerial post to Cerberus. When hon. gentlemen become or make themselves unpopular with their constituents, they are sent to the subject unpalatable to the Ministry, the unpopular member is coaxed, cajoled, or bullied into sending it to a Select Committee. If he is an enthusiast, he seizes it as an unfaithful watch, and, as the hour strikes, he throws off his guard, and remains quiet so long as the clock is left to him to devour. Mr. Lloyd was in earnest. He made a good telling speech, and, what is more, he obtained what many hon. gentlemen cannot do, the ear of the House. I question much whether he was not as easily satisfied as his unpleasant members usually are. I have no doubt the Government most earnestly wished that he may be so.

In the course of that debate, Mr. Fitzpatrick made allusion to what he said "may be called the Utopian question." The hon. member may himself have had Utopian ideas, but he expected to find in him the discoverer of the empire who paid for or I should rather say is expected to pay—Utopian wages, and of the labourer who desires to receive them. The Utopia of Sir Thomas Moore or the Utopia of the chimerical offspring of his own brain, with which he was in fact, I think, hence the descriptive adjective Utopian, he should rather imagine that these are not the particular kind of wages which a labourer would desire to receive. He certainly would not wish to be the discoverer of ideas which would just as certainly deceive them to the social and political foundation of facts. At the same time there are very many employers who would be only too glad to pay their men in Utopian coin if they were only sure that it would be accepted as a legal tender.

In the course of the same debate Mr. Farnell gave the Government a sly hit. Ministers, how-

Utopian was, and of the labourer who desires to receive them. The Utopia of Sir Thomas Moore was an ideal island, the chimerical offspring of his own brain, with no foundation in fact. Hence the descriptive adjective Utopian; and I can well imagine that these are not the particular kind of wages that a labourer would wish to receive. He certainly would wish to be paid to be ideal, and would just as certainly desire them to have a solid foundation of facts. At the same time there are very many employers who would be only too glad to pay their men in Utopian coin if they were so sure that it would be accepted as a legal tender.

In the course of the same debate Mr. Farnell gave the Government a sly hit. Ministers, however, were too wary to notice it, and allowed it to pass over as if they had not heard it. He said it was not very clear whose Government this was, or who was the Premier. As far as the House was concerned it did not know officially of Mr. Robertson, or Mr. Cowper, was sitting at the head of the Administration. No announcement of any change had been made, and only that Mr. Robertson had resigned his seat, the House would have a right to suppose that things were in precisely the same state as they were in at the close of last session. "But," said the hon. member, "if there has been any change, it is now known that Mr. Cowper and not Mr. Forster is at the head of the Government. It is right to expect that Mr. Forster would be Premier. He has been in office long enough to deserve his promotion, and it is rather unkind to say that Mr. Cowper should have been brought in and put over his head." Nothing was said to Mr. Farnell then. It would have been incon-

ever, were to wary to notice it, and allowed it to pass over as if they had not heard it. He said it was not very clear whose Government this was. As far as the House was concerned it did not matter officially whether Mr. Robertson, or Mr. Cowper, or Mr. Foster, was at the head of the Administration. No announcement of any change had been made, and only that Mr. Robertson had resigned, and that the House would have a right to suppose that things were in precisely the same state as they were in at the close of last session. He said the hon. member, "if there has been any change, how is it that Mr. Cowper and not Mr. Foster is at the head of affairs? We had a right to expect that Mr. Foster would be in the office long enough to deserve his promotion, and it was unkind to say that Mr. Cowper should have been brought to Mr. Parnell over his head." Nothing was said to Mr. Foster then. It would have been inconvenient at that moment to rake up the subject; and Mr. Parnell, when he got snapped up very sharply by the Treasurer, alluded to several interjectional remarks which he commented on the Treasurer's speech.

Then the division on the question there was rather an amusing episode. In putting the question on Mr. Cowper's amendment, the question as to whether it was proposed to be omitted or not was proposed to be omitted. The result was a majority of one only, the numbers being 23 to 22. When the next question, "That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted," was put, it was expected that there would be no division, and Mr. Foster hurried away to the Members' Club. In consequence of this dispatch some official business was referred to expectation, a division was called for, and Mr. Foster rushing back to the House reached the bar just as it fell, and forbade his admission. He took up his look of annoyance on the face of the Secretary for the first time. He uttered a roar of laughter even from his own side of the House, which was so hoarse and infectious that even the other, and disappointed member smiled in response to it.

On Wednesday night there was no House, Mr. Parnell on this occasion not coming early enough to be said to the Government to leave the sitting. It was a very late sitting, and the members on one side or the other, and so the sitting fell through. The next night was given up entirely, to figures, and was almost altogether a failure.

tion with oils and fats to produce soap. No soap can be produced, unless the alkali is in a caustic state, which is not the case with the alkali in the above patent. Therefore, the claim does not occur on the sheep's back: therefore, the claim is misapplied. The remarks of your correspondent respecting the treatment of wools may be all right enough, but it does not alter my views on a bit.

Your obedient servant,
J. S. NORRIS

February 24.

THE AUSTRALIAN WOOL TRADE IN ENGLAND.

(To the Editor of the Argus.)

SIR,—Some attention having lately been called to Australian wool trade, we beg to forward you a letter on the subject, which perhaps you may deem of sufficient interest to publish.

(Copy)
 "Victoria-babylon, Hacking Hay, Liverpool
 " December 14, 1859,
 " Messrs. Bright, Brighy, and Co.,
 " Dear Sirs,—It has been for many years a matter
 surprise that a considerable portion of the Australian
 wool was not been driven to this port instead of to
 metropolitan. Many persons, when the growth of wool
 comparatively small, the imports came to Liverpool,
 were sold here under very unfavorable auspices, but
 members of the exporting firm tried, and the result
 the colony were reported by London houses. During
 long interval alluded to here or two slight attempts
 made to revive the trade here; unwelcome
 evidence was obtained that the market was not
 test the value of this market was too small,
 was not followed up, and consequently the wool

Melbourne, February 22, 1893.

(Copy)

"Victoria-buildings, Hackney Hay, Liverpool
December 31st, 1892.

"Messrs. Bright, Bright, and Co.

"Dear Sirs,—It has been for many years a matter of surprise that a considerable portion of the Australian wool trade should be carried on to Liverpool, and not to the metropolises. Many years ago, when the growth of wool comparatively small, the imports came to Liverpool, but as the growth increased, and the number of the sheep-owners and members of the importing firm died, and the receipts of the colony were taken up by London houses. During long intervals alluded to one or two slight attempts were made to divert the trade to other ports, but various circumstances marred the effort; the quantity to be sent, the value of this market was too small, and the competition would be unequal. This venture was never subject completed. The close proximity of this town to the districts of manufacture renders our market a desirable one for sale, and the charges will be found much more moderate than elsewhere. The accompanying account *pro forma* second sale will demonstrate.

"One ground of opposition to sending the Australian wool to Liverpool is the circulation of a report that our competition would be unequal. This, we venture to say, is mere delusion. The foreign buyers make their purchases here for the River Plate wools, and they would be certain to attend the Australian sale.

"The attendance at the sales of the Australian wools now large, but the number of buyers would be greatly increased were suitors for this wool held here. The number of buyers would be increased, and the number of small and moderate consumers to come here to attend London; those would be in addition to regular large buyers who now operate. The result would be a more extensive sale, and the charges would be advanced of easy expense to the importers and growers.

"By contrasting the charges on your London account sales with those here, the difference in favour of this port would be manifest.

"We are, dear sir, your most obedient servants,
(Signed) J. PERKINS and ROBINSON

[illegible][illegible]

becoming farmers. Those who do so, will consist for the most part of men who were previously manual labourers. Their withdrawal from that grade will diminish the amount of labour available for farm purposes while they themselves will soon enter into the ranks of the employers for the purpose of producing much of farm hands necessary for the open market. If this state of things were to continue the most disastrous to the cultivators of the soil; for while a larger area of the cultivated land would have the value of their crop growing scarcely of labour would augment the cost of production, and the farmer would be unable to pay the farmer. The cry of agricultural distress would raise, and the progress of the colony arrested, and its resources would be reversed sustained by a laborious and disorganised outflow.

A GLIMPSE OF SWEDEN.

Prior to the tenth century Sweden was the land of romance and magic. Johannes Magnus, Archbishop Upsala, asserts that Magnus, the grandson of Noah the son of Shem, was the first to discover the country, capital, is denominated the Venice of the north, the margin of Luke Meaeler abas sits in regal splendour amidst scenery which unites in one view grand mountains, fertile valleys, verdant forests, mountain valleys, rocks, waving forests, rippling water smiling meadows, and rugged cliffs.

Travellers declare the rivers of Sweden vie with those of Europe, and her cataracts surpass those of romantic grandeur the most celebrated of which is the Falls of Aker. Although the climate of Sweden is intensely cold, it is dry and healthy. In some parts of the country earthquakes, thunderstorms, hurricanes and other storms are very frequent.

Beautiful as a poet's dream, the starry sky of Australia's night, and often illuminated by the Aurora Australis, which sheds a soft yellow glow on the snow beneath.

The winters are long and severe, but are the gayest and most sociable seasons of the year. Diversions of all kinds are then kept up with untiring assiduity. The people frequent the woods, where sledges with gay trappings, drawn by reindeer, with their races to the sound of merry bells. It would be difficult to imagine a scene more picturesque than the sight of the people. Properly speaking Sweden there is, no spare of the four seasons of the year, and favoured land, where the four seasons of

[illegible]

and melt almost imperceptibly into each other, and enter sufficiently into the feelings of the beholder as to make the touch of an enchanter's wand, barren desolations burst at once into glorious summer; flowers appear in life and lowliness; nature casts off her snows, and the birds of the North, with their gaudy array; birds fill the air with their cheerful and magnificent notes; the flowers of the North, with their purple and the black stem aspect of winter is turned summer glades. At this time the sun is eight or nine degrees above the horizon, and the crops soon ripen to perfection; fruit, vegetables, &c. are in the greatest abundance. Those who have roamed in a Swedish forest on one of these long summer days, describe its beauties to us as the most perfect of any they have seen. They rendered it dangerous to walk through their woods, as all is peace and beauty. The earth, like a carpet, is overpread with wild flowers of all kinds, and the air is so fragrant, that it is almost like the lily of the valley. It is conspicuous in her gentle lowland and in her mountains, in her woods, and in her other woodland farms, clusters of abundance. The home life and domestic customs of the Scandinavians resemble those of Germany.

At the close of the summer, the people begin to render home so beautiful and children to school, and household practices. No birthday of the old or young in the family of rich or poor is passed over. Christmas, New Year's Day, the festive days, and the silver wedding, are celebrated with great pomp and honour; as betrothals and marriages are commonly celebrated by rejoicings, both public and among relatives.

For the poor are honest to provide. Boxes for the poor are placed along the roads, and the poor are able to put money for the destitute and friendless, rarely have they been robbed. Doors are left open to the stranger and alms; the watchman cries as men pass, "God bless you, and give you a good day," watchmen watch in vain. Kings, warriors, & statesmen of high renown add the annual festival of the Midsummer to the annual festival of Sweden. So long as history remains, the name of Sweden will be synonymous with wealth, will live to its power, its arts, its paintings, its science and letters, and in their day add to the culture, progress, and refinement of the world. Sweden will not be the generous unlighted way out of the world.

[illegible]

Meessrs. Richardson and Wrench sold private contract to-day, the Three C's Hotel, Charlotte-place, for £1650, Mrs. M. purchaser; the Old Lighthouse Inn, St. Street, near Washington-street, for £500, Gannon purchaser.

MONDAY MORNING

A special meeting of the shareholders of City Bank will be held at noon to-day, to consider proposed alterations in the deed of sale, &c.

Meessrs. Richardson and Wrench will sell to-day, Messrs. Christie and Wrentham's pastoral properties; also the stations, Clarence River; and Forest station, Queensland.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Business in the import markets continues to maintain a quiet aspect. We note, however, that the demand for such purchases have not been by any means of an extraordinary character. The following table shows the value of sales of new orders effected at £11. 5s. to £11. 10s. but the bulk of the business is still being effected at the former figure, and is mostly for the following commodities:—

Commodity	Value of orders
Wool	£11. 5s.
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Wool	£11. 5s.
Wool	£11. 5s.
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Wool	£11. 5s.
Wool	£11. 5s.

As for the wool trade, the demand for the same is still very quiet, and the prices to be had range at £11. 5s. to £11. 10s. and up to £12. 0s. for the best quality. The demand for the same is still very quiet, and the prices to be had range at £11. 5s. to £11. 10s. and up to £12. 0s. for the best quality. The demand for the same is still very quiet, and the prices to be had range at £11. 5s. to £11. 10s. and up to £12. 0s. for the best quality.

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1870.

DARLINGHURST.—To LET, No. 6, Kildare-street, convenient, well finished. Possession in March.

HOMEBURGH.—Furnished COTTAGE, Kildare, near the station; rent, 7s 6d a week.

NO. 10, SHERRIFFS' Private Board and Residences for Gentlemen, 281, Elizabeth-street, 2d floor.

ROOMS, for SHOPS or private residence, Pitt-street, opp. Empire Office. Apply 37, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a furnished BEDROOM and SITTING-ROOM, 302, Elizabeth-street, near Grosvenor-st.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE, by single gentlemen, near town, private family, light, cheerful, and comfortable home, view of bay preferred. References. Mr. Macdonald.

WANTED, by a young Man, BOLD and RESIDENCE, within 10 minutes walk of the Herald Office; terms must be moderate. Address F. H., Herald Office.

TO LET

A SHOP to be LET, No. 76, King-street; best position in the city. Apply to Messrs. Gair and Co.

A SHEFIELD.—To LET, six HOUSES. Key near dock, at Mr. Hawley's. M. Boyison, Crown Road.

BRIGHTFIELD HILL.—SHOP, occupied by Groom, 10, Victoria-street, near the station.

A HIGHLY respectable married Woman, who has been

Terry. Apply Mr. Lewis, 10, Larkly, close to
Larkly station.

FAMILY RESIDENCE.—TO LET, the Gothic R.
situated at the junction of the Gt. E. & Faint Road,
near the station, with a large garden, in the possession of H. S.
bird, Esq. Apply to Robert Guy, 675, George-street.

NEW TOWN, NEAR STATION.—TO LET, 9-room
HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Mr.
Mrs. David Hughes, 18, Victoria Cottages, Lennox-street,
Newtown. Apartments vacant.

TO LET, neat detached COTTAGE and ground.
Apply Bourke-street S., Barry Hill, up Thurlow-st.

TO LET, 2-roomed COTTAGE and yard, and spacious
kitchen OFFICE. Key No. 211, Pitt-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, good offices, of Castle-
reach-street North. Key No. 211, Pitt-street.

TO LET, No. 19, Edward-street, South Head Road, 6
rooms, verandah, and balcony.

TO LET—A 4-roomed HOUSE in Campbell-place; rent
£4 quarterly. Inquire 167, Crown-street, near Liverpool-st.

TO LET HOUSE, delightfully situated, 4 rooms and
kitchen, Darlinghurst. Apply to Mrs. J. H. Reed,
10, Bond-street.

TO LET, new HOUSE, Albert-st., Macintyre-st., 6 rooms,
kitchen, &c.: 18s per week. Fairfax, 210, William-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, gardens, paddock, stables,
&c., Paddington-street. R. Roberts, Gipps-st., Padi-

TO LET, 6 Belmont-road, Paddington, 6 rooms, kitchen,
&c.; for work. Apply to Mrs. W. B. Jones, 10, Belmont-

TO LET, in Abercrombie-lane, A HOUSE of three
apartments and shed. Apply at 8, High-street.

W H. Evans, Ironmongers, South Head Road.

TO LET, 4 rooms, kitchen, R. W. Moore, Queen's Hotel, New York.

TO LET, near Sydney and Melbourne Hotels, Kent Street, 4 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 closets, order by telephone.

TO LET, 17, Stanley-street, Hyde Park, 6 rooms, & healthy and convenient. Challenger, King-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, near 4 rooms, & 2, Baxter-place, Heymarket; good yard, water. Challenger, King-street.

TO LET, a large house, containing 12 rooms, kitchen, & 2 bathrooms, near the City, 10, York-street.

TO LET, a SHOP, No. 202, George-street North, near Macdonald. Apply J. W. Wheeler, next door.

TO LET, a 4-room house, Apply to John Campbell, 139, Gipsie-street, Surry Hills, near Reservoir.

TO LET, SHOP and Confectionery's OVEN, in Grosvenor-street, Melbourne, near the City.

TO LET, NEW SHOP in Market-street West. Situate position for any retail business. Rent low. Apply R. Palmer, 28, Upper William-street North.

TO LET, at Waverley, at £75 per annum, a stone house, 4 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 closets, 2 cellars, stables, and paddock. Apply to Joseph Vickery, Waverley.

TO LET, ROCKHAMPTON HOUSE, Waverley, 6 rooms, kitchen, laundry, cellars, stables, garden, and paddock, at £104 per annum. Apply to E. Vickery, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Milson's Point, North Shore, overlooking Lavender Bay, a detached COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, 2 bathrooms, & 2 closets, by Haynes, Treve, and Co., North's Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, or SOLD, the newly-arrived Family

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID; also, NURSEMAID

BRIDGE-STREET.
TO LET, a bargain, for a term, neat Church-hill, comfortable family HOUSE; 7 rooms, large yard and garden, with coal-house, &c.; water laid on; only two doors from Church-hill, in Cumberland-street.

PIPER, WOODLARS, SELBY HOUSE, of stone, Park Pier Road, near the churches; including large rooms, and a neat coal-house, with 200 stable, and every convenience. Inquire on the premises.

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TO LET, that delightfully situated FAMILY RESIDENCE, at Potts' Point, lately occupied by the late Randolph Jones Esq., containing about 18 rooms, and a large garden, with every convenience, and also, about one acre of ground attached. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Want and Simpson, 271, Apsaltery Street, North.

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W O O D L A R S .

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WANTED: a General SERVANT no children in the

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T O L E T.
ORANGE STRAM MILL.
Late in the occupation of Mr. W. T. Appitt.
Tenders are invited from persons willing to rent the
above very commodious premises, with the machinery
therein, in complete working order, either by the year or
for a term, as may be agreed on.
Tenders to be sent in writing, under cover and sealed,
marked "Tender for Orange Stram Mill" addressed to
W. T. Ryans, Esq., C. P. S., Orange, or to the undersig-
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be accepted.
George Towson, Solicitor,
Orange.

Orange, 3rd February, 1870.

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near Royal Hotel.

TO LET, these large central OFFICES, lately occupied
by Messrs. Gurney, 60, Bathurst-street.

STORAGE for Fire Goods, at the first-class Store of the
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TO LET, first-rate BUSINESS SITE, in suburbs
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STATUTES to LET and for SALE, also Forms, from 186
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Woolloomooe.
John Davis, Brickfield-hill, few doors from Bathurst
street.
J. J. Haynes, opposite Post-office, Faddington.
Geo. W. Haines, 69, George-street.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Joseph Hindciff, Waterloo.
C. Collins, 151, George-street.
W. E. Davy, Bond Warehouse, North Shore.
W. Hogan, tobacconist, King-street East.
James Brown, 100, George-street, near Hind Road.
Mr. J. Cooper, adjoining Waterlay Canal, Globe-
Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway
Bridge, Farmacia-street.

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